

NEW CHANNEL-SWEEPER IDEA

Claimed That It Will Be of Vast Importance in the Maintenance of Barge Canals.

To aid in the maintenance of the New York state barge canal, a channel sweeper has been devised, not heretofore demanded by the construction of the older canals, writes Gordon P. Gleason in Popular Mechanics Magazine. As time goes on and the banks...

To aid in the location of obstructions in the canal the state engineer has designed a novel channel sweeper, and boat builders have been asked to submit estimates as to the cost of these so that three of them may be placed on the canal.

The new sweeper consists of two boats, each 18 feet long and 6 feet wide. These are placed 15 feet apart and joined by timbers. An operating floor 30 feet long and 5 feet wide will be constructed near the stern, and suspended from this will be a 60-pound rail, 30 feet long, held by two chains at each end.

STRATEGY FAILED TO WORK

Last Resort of "Locked Out" Son-in-Law Only Served to Make Matters Worse.

His mother-in-law is deaf, "thick of brain," as they said in the old days. Mother-in-law went to the movie the other evening and, before leaving the house, requested that if the other members of the household went out the key be left in the mail box. The others did go out and the key was left in the designated place. When they returned the key was missing. Mother-in-law had locked the door and carried the key inside. She was seen sitting near an upstairs window, reading. The doorbell was rung until it ran down. The telephone did not reach her ears. Those left out in the cold, cold world were in despair. The neighborhood had been aroused by the noise made in attempting to make mother-in-law's defective hearing take spark. She read peacefully on.

Finally Mr. Son-in-Law had a happy thought. He would try strategy. He turned the hose on her window. Mother-in-law thought it was raining, got up and closed all the upstairs windows and went back to her book. Strategy had not only failed, but had lightened the barrier of sound.

It was not learned just how those outside got inside.—Indianapolis News.

"Deadwood Dick" English Born.

Richard Bullock known as "Deadwood Dick," was born at Cornwall, England, some eighty years ago. At the age of twenty-one he came to America and at length drifted to the West. For a while he worked in the mines in the Black Hill country. At that time miners there were greatly discouraged and vexed by the unusual activity of bandits. Desperadoes operating individually and in groups were holding up stages running between the mining country and the settlements in the East with such regularity that chances of getting their gold shipments through were slim. Bullock saw in this situation an opportunity to do the miners a good turn and himself, too, to earn a good livelihood and to enjoy no end of thrills and adventures. So he laid away his pick and shovel, armed himself with a wicked-looking gun and embarked in the business of hunting "road agents."

A "Burning Well."

Water and fire aren't usually considered good friends, but under certain circumstances they may unite to form an interesting and beautiful natural phenomenon. This is the case near Mobile, Ala., where for years a "burning well" has been the center of attraction for visitors and residents of the city. Bored originally for an artesian well, the product of the hole was a tremendous flow of salt water, heavily charged with chlorine gas.

How this gas first took fire is not known, but when it does, and the deep orange flames, unkindled by the water, not only spurt high with the flow of the crystal stream and color its white foam, but they run along the circular pool about the well in continuous sweeps of bright color.

Celluloid Collar Swimming Aid.

The first beginner can learn to swim in a few minutes, it is claimed, if he wears about his neck the new celluloid collar. The collar, as described in Popular Mechanics Magazine, consists of a ring of transparent celluloid, about two inches high. Across the bottom is cemented a rubber sheet with a central aperture. The edges of the aperture fit snugly about the neck. When the new swimming aid is used, it keeps the head above the water, and prevents the body from being pulled down. It keeps the hair dry.

Let's Have the Sugar.

The sugar government is trying to prevent the sugar and alcohol from being used in the rum punch. The islands have more than 100,000 acres of the trees.

AKES PICTURES BY WIRE

World is Now More Open-Minded in Its Reception of New Inventions.

A Frenchman has just telephoned a photograph a distance of 370 miles, from Lyons to Paris, and his government has assigned him an experimental station. The French nation and the world are awaiting developments. How different the reception of inventions in these days in contrast to the past, observes the Boston Globe. It was not many years ago that the inventor was looked upon as a servant of old Nick. He had to fight a world of superstition, with backward-looking forces seeking to destroy him. At best he was thwarted—people pointed at their heads when he strolled along the street, and his machine became a "freak." In consequence the inventor usually went to his grave a pauper, if not a martyr, and years drifted by before his work became useful to mankind.

The open-mindedness of the present era of science and its rewards is illustrated best by our attitude toward men of imagination and new ideas. When wireless was invented only a few years ago the minds of men immediately jumped to it. Hardly had the first tick been sent by wireless telegraph than it sprouted the wireless telephone, and now navigation by wireless at sea, over and under the water. This month a battle ship will go down Chesapeake bay, without a man on board, controlled by electric current handled by a man on shore. All these devices are the work of less than a decade. Minds of men seem to be ready to bob up from the pillows of the past at the song of the lark.

Just before the beginning of the century Mr. H. G. Wells painted what was regarded as a highly imaginative picture of a man at home enjoying a drama reproduced completely, sight and sound. Our open-mindedness toward new inventions results in their blessing us with rapid improvements. If this mental receptivity which we seem to have in scientific matters could be extended to the realm of our political and social experimentation, the harvest might be even richer in benefits to the race.

Why Cities Grow.

A natural human desire to elude the divine mandate, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," has always been the seat of many our earthly troubles. As interpreted to mean the kind of perspiration that accompanies tilling the soil, it may account for many abandoned farms and the swarming emigration of the agricultural population to the cities—where, indeed, the sweating doesn't stop, but is in thousands of instances greatly stayed. On the farm physical exertion well-nigh reaches its maximum. Stripped for the struggle with nature, reduced to the inessential remnant of clothing, the gladiatorial combat is carried on.

There are no fat farmers, unless they become "landed proprietors" and have delegated all violence of labor to other hands. It is the cry from Macedonia now, that the hired man is no longer to be hired; and all the racking toll of the farm descends upon one hapless pair of shoulders; no one is to be had for love or money, to share it.

The rendering of the soil into nature's hands is quite accountable. And when the rewards of easier employment in the city are so great, even partial dependence on a sense of conscientious self-sacrifice is not to be expected.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Was Well Fixed.

One of the churches in a western town is so fortunate as to have a young woman as its pastor. She was called to the door of the parsonage one day, and saw there a much embarrassed young farmer of the Swedish type.

"They said the minister lived in this house," he stammered. "Yes," replied the fair pastor. "Well—well—I'd—er—like to get married."

"To get married? Very well, I can marry you," said the mistress encouragingly. "Oh, but I've got a girl already," was the disconcerting reply.

Domestic Tragedy.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "you never ask me to water the rubber tree or put the cat out any more." "It has been attended to, Leonidas." "And you don't mind how many cigarettes I smoke nor how late I stay out at night." "I consider you able to take care of yourself." "Henrietta, many a home has been wrecked because of ambition and business preoccupation. You have grown to be so interested in woman suffrage I don't believe you care what becomes of me!"

Rubbing It In.

A Philadelphia lawyer was showing up very poorly on the links and he remarked to Mrs. R. H. Barlow, the golf player, who was standing by, "Do you know, it seems to me the more I play the worse I play." "You've played a good deal, then, haven't you?" said Mrs. Barlow.—Boston Transcript.

Choice of Topics.

"These roads are in terrible condition," exclaimed Mr. Thorgelin. "You're lucky," remarked Farmer Cornstossel. "Most of the automobiles who get this far are so busy lookin' for a hole in the shop or garage that they don't have time for friendly conversation about the roads."

Harding Endorses Scheme

Championing the Export Cotton association idea in a speech at Birmingham, Ala., Governor Harding declared that he had been informed by the commercial agents of the German government, now in the United States, that Germany alone is in need of 2,000,000 bales of cotton; that the Germans have the mills with which to spin the cotton and workmen to operate the mills, but that their money is so depreciated that they can not pay for the cotton they need in money.

"Under a well-organized cotton export organization," Governor Harding stated, "we could ship our raw cotton to Germany under adequate guarantee by the German banks and the German government. The cotton would be manufactured into cloth and the manufactured product disposed of to a nation whose currency has not depreciated, and in the end the Germans could pay us for our cotton in good American dollars.

"This system would have to extend over a period of nine months to allow for the shipment of the cotton to Europe, its manufacture and the sale of the finished product.

"In my opinion, the first 10,000 bales of cotton shipped abroad under this system and with this guarantee would have an instantaneous effect in stimulating the entire cotton situation. To my mind, it is the greatest opportunity in the South today.

"It is up to the South to do this thing for itself and with its own money. The North can not do it for the South. The North has money, but it likewise has use for all the money in its possession. It is the duty and the opportunity of the Southerners to do this for themselves."

W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, the head of the Federal Reserve Bank of the whole United States, wires under date of August 25, 1920, as follows:

"Central Europe has the spinning and weaving capacity, the mills and the labor, but lacks raw material. The South has the raw cotton. If a corporation could be formed under the Edge Act taking cotton in payment for stock, there would be opportunity for direct dealings between Southern producers and European mills. A movement of this kind would put new life in the market, for it would stimulate buying by domestic and British mills. The degree of risk appears to depend upon the stability of governments in Central Europe, and if capital, which is not interested in cotton growing, does not care to assume this risk, it must be borne by producers themselves. If anything is to be done, do not think the cotton situation can be improved by calamity talk, which can only lead to further depression, but believe it can be saved if there is injected a get-together spirit of courage, self-reliance and determination, followed by prompt action along practical and constructive lines. People who can help themselves are assured of the most dependable and effective help. Courage breeds confidence and nothing succeeds like success."

Advices from London state that a British mission will leave shortly for Brazil to study the districts where cotton is growing with a view to recommending the formation of British companies to stimulate the development of Brazil's cotton industry.

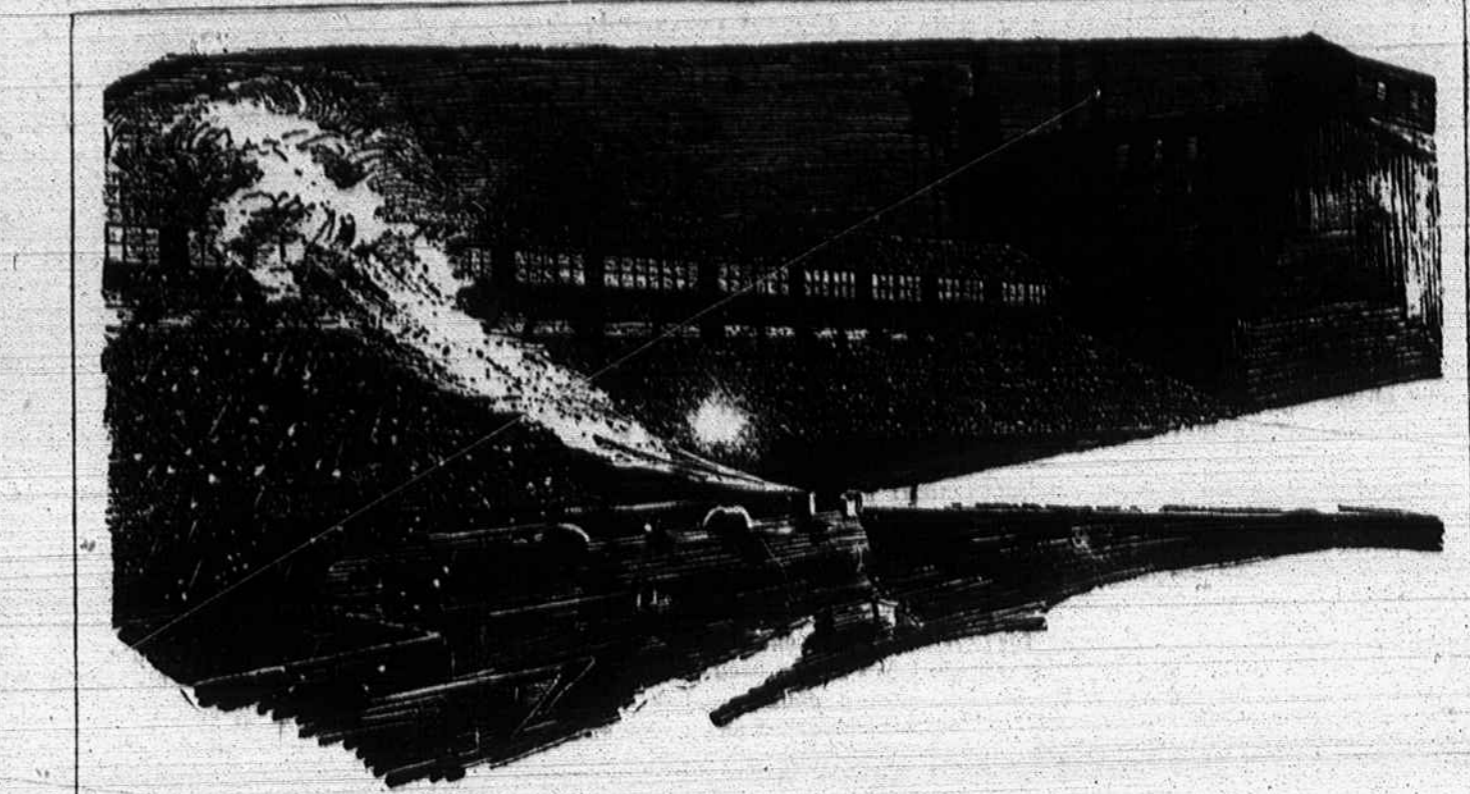
STATEMENT

Of the ownership, management, etc., required by the act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Camden Chronicle published weekly at Camden, S. C., for Oct. 1st, 1920. State of South Carolina. County of Kershaw.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared H. D. Niles who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of The Camden Chronicle and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a

true statement of the ownership, management etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations: 1. That the names and addresses of the publishers, editors, and business managers are: Publishers—H. D. Niles and E. N. McDowell, Camden, S. C. Editor and managing editor—H. D. Niles, Camden, S. C. Business manager—E. N. McDowell, Camden, S. C. 2. That the owners are H. D. Niles

and E. N. McDowell, Camden, S. C. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgages and other security holders, are—None. H. D. Niles, Publisher. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of Oct. 1920. L. A. McDowell, Notary Public. Prohibition officers in Charleston on Friday seized 2,400 quarts of liquor from a steamship recently arrived from Cuba.



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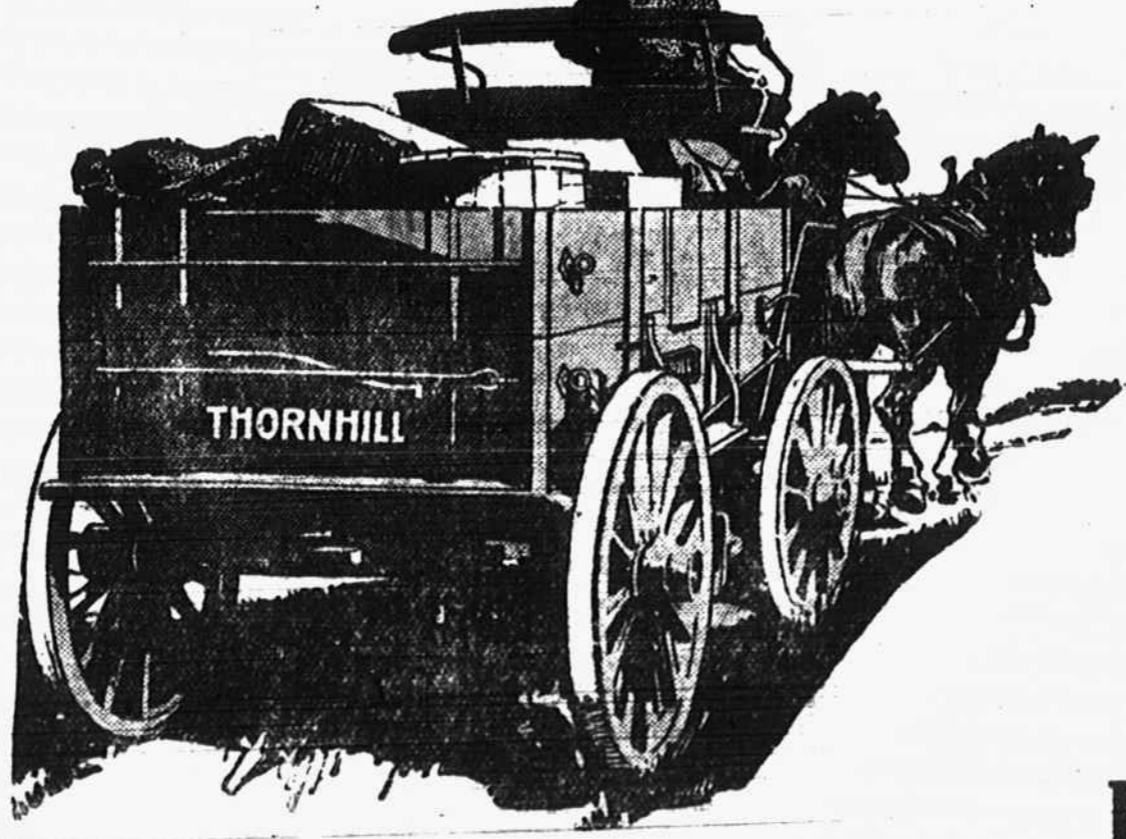
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